

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 30, 1852.

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DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
Of New Hampshire.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WM. R. KING,
Of Alabama.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,
SAMUEL J. PERSON,
Of New Hampshire County.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution, but a united and common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE

The Wilmington Herald vs. Gen. Scott.
From the Herald of April 17, 1852.

[The Herald refers to Mr. Stanley's letter in favor of Scott, and demands something better than "Lundy's Lane, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec."]

We have here given the most material portions of Mr. Stanley's letter, in justice to himself and the reader. The drift of the current is plainly perceptible—it is setting against Mr. Fillmore—the Scott stock is loosing up. We are all anxious to see the Herald at the edge of the sword by this great commander. The fame of the citizen is the property of the State. We are willing to concede him the possession of unrivaled military talent, of dauntless courage and tried patriotism. But we want something more. What say you fellow voters, are you for Scott? Are you content with the guarantee of a life spent in the service of the country? Are you satisfied with "Lundy's Lane, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Chapultepec?" Or, in these days when sectionalism runs riot over the land, will you require, at this hero candidate's hands, the enunciation of a principle, the sanction of a pledge, to resist with Constitutional means, the progress of that agitation so fraught with danger to the welfare of the country?

Let us wait and watch.

From the Herald of May 22, 1852.
[The Herald exhorts the Georgia Whigs to be represented in the Baltimore Convention, and not by staying away, and allowing Scott's nomination, play into the hands of Seward, Greeley & Co., in this miserable style.]

But this nomination, much as they may desire it, cannot be made, if they stay away from the Convention in which his claims will be urged. And the result may be that Fillmore will lose the nomination because extra compromise men will withhold their votes precisely at the time most needed, and that too from a candidate they warmly desire. It will not do to say "we'll hold our Convention after both the others, and select the strongest compromise man proposed." The cause by this most delicate procedure, play into the hands of the most identified with it is ruled out. It is useless to disguise it. A united stand must be made for Mr. Fillmore, or he will be thrust aside; the contest in the convention between him and Gen. Scott will be very close. For any portion of the South to obstinately withhold support, or refuse to advocate his claims in the only available arena, and at the proper time, would be an act that would not only injure, but that better than of our neighbors Georgia will hardly play into the hands of Seward, Greeley & Co. in this miserable style.

From the Herald of June 9th, 1852.
[The Herald having received intelligence of the nomination of Pierce by the Democratic Convention, admitteth that to meet him, the Whigs will also have to bring out a perfectly sound man, and further contendeth that Fillmore is that man, and that Scott is not.]

THE PLAIN DUTY OF THE WHIGS.—The nomination of Pierce for President, and the endorsement of the compromise by the Democratic National Convention, the advocates of Mr. Fillmore, in our opinion, very materially. It is evident that an out and out compromise man must be put forward by the Whig Convention next week. There are many considerations which designate our faithful President for the nomination. There is no necessity for a pledge from him. He is known throughout the country as the especial friend of the compromise, and his administration upon the issue, and does not occur to the doubtful position of Gen. Scott. The country will trust him with or without pledges, whereas in the case of Gen. Scott the matter is far different. If he remains mum, he will lose the Southern, and if he talks, the Northern vote. Between these stools he comes to the ground. Mr. Fillmore, we think, can secure both sections. Let the Whig Convention act nobly and independently, to maintain the present for the present, and to try this model President, and we have sufficient faith in the gratitude of the people to believe that they will warmly sanction the choice.

From the Herald of June 12, 1852.
[The time for the meeting of the convention drawing nigh, and the Herald waxes nervous, yet, scared, lest Scott should be nominated. It putteth the following question to its Whig friends: "If we bend to the domination of Seward now, where will we be four years hence?" Echo answers "where?" The Herald then proceeds to say, "The answer comes from the South, we can carry the day," and conclude with anxiety lest "evil counsels should prevail, and the great Whig party of the country become submerged in sectionalism."]

THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This body will assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday next, and we sincerely wish that its deliberations were over, and that the Convention had rendered an appropriate tribute to honesty and fidelity in the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for President. It will not do to argue the question whether or no he deserves it; it will be conceded universally. If a conscientious and self-sacrificing discharge of duty constitute a claim upon the justice even of the party, Mr. Fillmore's right must stand paramount and confessed. This is an uncertain world, however, and we have numerous instances on record that desert is not always rewarded, and that high services are eclipsed in the manœuvres of party ambition. Well, the Convention meets next Wednesday in the same hall as that occupied by the Democrats the other day for a similar purpose. The arrangements are more complete in this than in the former instance, however, the platform being enlarged, and matting being placed over the floors to dampen the noise. The hall will be elegantly decorated and every arrangement for the comfort of the spectators, delegates and lookers on, will be maintained in the most perfect manner. If we are to be disappointed in the action of the Convention, what will that action be? Who can tell? The nominee, what is his name? We know not. One thing we believe and it is this. That this Convention should legislate not only for the present but the future, that it should preserve the National character of the Whig party, and not for the sake of temporary triumph, hazard the very existence and fair fame of the party. If we bend to the domination of Seward now, where will we be four years hence. We hope the Convention will act wisely and prudently. In the meantime delegates are on their way to the scene of action and it is probable that the Convention will be exceedingly large. All that we desire is, the Southern Whigs and especially the North Carolina delegation, to stand firm, to continue in the steadfast support of Mr. Fillmore till hope has gone, and then to unite upon some compromise man whose course has been open and above board. We care not for names. If wavering comes not from the South we can carry the day.

We look forward to the proceedings of the Convention with interest and anxiety; interest, because we believe that events of great magnitude are involved in the result, events calculated to shape the future policy of the country, if not to endanger its prosperity and existence, and anxiety, lest evil counsels should prevail, and the great Whig party of the Country should be submerged in the bitter waters of sectionalism. We fervently hope that in every contingency the representatives of the South will be true to their calling, that whether in defeat or success we may proudly stand erect in the consciousness of having performed our duty.

Here ends the record. Scott was nominated after fifty-three ballots, by the Southern warring which the Herald headed. Of course he is now "a marvellous proper man."

CHARLOTTE AND SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.—The Charlotte Whig is authorized to state that this work will certainly be finished to Charlotte by the first of

The Steamer Ontario.
This vessel, intended as the pioneer of a line of propellers between this port and New York, arrived at her wharf here last Thursday afternoon. She seems to be a strong, staunch vessel, of some four hundred and fifty tons burden, drawing ten feet water, and advertised to carry from three thousand to thirty-five hundred barrels. She left New York on Sunday, and arrived off our bar on Wednesday afternoon. Under unusual circumstances, it is calculated that she will make the run in about three days. The Ontario, we believe, was formerly engaged in the trade between New York and Boston, for which we presume she was built. The accommodations for passengers are on rather a limited scale, and we suppose freight is at present the chief object. The inducements for shipping by steamer are speed and comparative certainty in the time of arrival.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—In the call for a Webster meeting which appeared in the Commercial of 26th inst., the name of H. R. Nixon appeared among the signers. We need hardly say that this was a mistake, since Mr. Nixon is known as one of the staunchest Democrats in North Carolina. It was a typographical error—H. R. Nixon appearing by mistake for H. R. Perrin. Such accidents will sometimes happen in the best regulated printing offices.

The way it Works.

A letter from Washington, N. C., published in the Commercial of the 25th inst., shows the practical operation of the abolition slanders which are circulated at the South against Gen. Pierce, and the light in which they are viewed by reasonable men. In assigning reasons for supporting Pierce, the writer says: "Ist, I know Pierce to be safe, not from any thing he has said or done himself, but from the fact of the Democratic abolition papers in the North. In his own State opposing him so bitterly." If Gen. Pierce approximated in any way to the abolitionists, why should they oppose him so bitterly, why should they sneer against him, why should they be so free with their communications and correspondences to Southern men and papers for the purpose of injuring him? To what can all this rancor be referred but to a smarting recollection of castigations which they have received at his hands, and of the proscription and overthrow of their champions, Atwood and Hale, mainly through his influence?

Galanizing a Dead Dog.

The Washington Republic of Tuesday, publishes another string of Abolition swarings against Gen. Pierce, all as in the first instance, sworn before one "Joseph Cochran, Jr., Justice of the Peace." These are of course copied into the Scott paper in this place. Indeed, without the pleasing employment of attempting to galvanize the decaying carcass of this defunct and obsolete Abolition humbug, it is difficult to see how the Scott press would get along. As the matter stands, however, we hope they will keep to their work. It is showing conclusively who and what class of men in New Hampshire are allied with the Whig press in this dead dog onst against Gen. Pierce. It will show that they are to a man the bitterest and most reckless of Abolitionists; and it will lead the people to ask and reflect upon the question—Why should these Abolitionists oppose Gen. Pierce so bitterly? Would they do so, if he were indeed an Abolitionist, as they try to make him out? Would not such a conclusion be both unreasonable and unnatural? And is it not evident that they seek revenge for the defeats they have repeatedly suffered at his hands?

Go on, gentlemen. We would not part with your assistance and that of your Abolition allies for a good deal.

THE FARMER'S JOURNAL. \$1 per year, by Dr. JOHN F. TOMPKINS, for August, has just come to hand.—The No. has several very valuable articles. We should like to see the "Journal" liberally supported. It is the only strictly Agricultural publication in the State, and should not be suffered to go down for the want of patronage. It is to the interest of the agriculturists of North Carolina to have a paper of this kind, and State pride, if nothing else, might be supposed a sufficient inducement to ensure its permanency. Without material aid, the work can't be expected to prosper. With the requisite patronage, every Farmer in the State can have the privilege of obtaining a work strictly adapted to the latitude of his own State.

Georgia.—Dissolution of the Union Party.—Withdrawal of the Union Pierce and King Ticket.

An "Address of the Executive Committee to the Constitutional Union Party of Georgia," appears in the Georgia papers. After giving a history of recent political movements in Georgia, the address adds, that—

"In view of these facts, and with the aid of all the lights at our command, we have come to the deliberate conclusion that the Constitutional Union Party is virtually and practically dissolved; and that longer continuance would be delusive, and productive of no good.

"We have no argument, and offer no comment; but submit a plain statement of facts, with an unavoidable conclusion necessarily resulting from those facts.

"In anticipation of this state of things, a correspondence was opened with the members of the Electoral Ticket put forth by the late Union Convention, and we feel ourselves authorized and do hereby withdraw that ticket."

The address is signed by John B. Lamar, B. H. Hill, Arthur Hood, Noel, B. Knight, E. H. Pattle, J. W. Owens, and George W. Thomas, Central Executive Committee.

This is the first step towards the re-union of the Democratic party in Georgia; the Whig members of the Union party having already separated from that organization, and started a Webster ticket, it only remained for the Democratic portion to withdraw their separate Pierce and King ticket and unite with the regular ticket, got up by the friends of these gentlemen. This, it seems, they are doing. This re-union makes the complete success of Pierce and King in Georgia no longer a matter of any doubt.

Mr. GRAHAM ENDORSES GEN. SCOTT.—We congratulate the Scott press of this State upon the important fact that their candidate for the Vice Presidency endorses their candidate for the Presidency, as appears by a letter from Mr. Graham to Mr. Loring, editor of the Wilmington Commercial, bearing date August 24th, and published in the Hillsboro' Recorder of the 25th. Of course, no one could expect that Mr. Graham could do otherwise, but still, the letter will be a sort of relief to the Scott press of the State, confined as they have been for so long, to the swearing of Foss, Hale, & Co., and their other abolition allies against Gen. Pierce. Mr. Graham refuses to sanction the use of his name on the Webster ticket.

EARTHQUAKE AT AUGUSTA, GA.—The Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel says that a brisk shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud rumbling and rattling sound, was felt in many places in that vicinity, about seventeen minutes before three o'clock on Wednesday morning. The movement of the earth was from North to South, and the jar was sufficient to slam doors and window shutters, rattle tables and other furniture, awaking all but the soundest sleeper. The shock and report were but of momentary duration, and there was not the slightest damage done, so far as the Chronicle and Sentinel can

The Steamship Asia arrived at New York on the 25th instant, with Liverpool dates to the 14th instant. Several additional vessels of war have been ordered to the fishing grounds. There were also four screw steamers fitting out at Spithead. It is said that Thomas Baring, a brother of Alexander Baring, (Lord Ashburton) we believe, is coming to the United States, on a special mission, to settle the fishery dispute.

The American ship of war Belle arrived at Tenoriffe on the 4th, and the Bainbridge and Dale reached Madeira on the 5th.
Austria and France are about withdrawing their troops from Rome, as soon as the Papal army is fully organized. The Prussian government had made a formal demand on the Swiss Confederation, to acknowledge its sovereignty over the Duchy of Neuchâtel, and in case of refusal, war is threatened.

As a mere matter of caution we would beg the Southern allies of Foss, Hale & Co., in their onst upon Gen. Pierce, to remember that their grand battery was unmasked in time for the North Carolina election, and not soon enough to allow of any of its guns being spiked before the day came round; and yet Gov. Reid, bearing aloft the spottless banner of Pierce, King and the Constitution, carried the State against all the efforts of Foss, Hale, and their allies, by a majority of six thousand. What do they expect to do now that their guns are spiked or turned against themselves, their deceptions exposed, and their twistings and turnings rendered useless?

MR. HALE.—The Boston Commonwealth says that Mr. Hale will accept the nomination of the Free-soilers. The Providence Journal, noticing this, enquires, whether he intends to "walk over the dead body" of General Pierce.—Scott exhorts.

No doubt he and his brother abolitionists in New Hampshire and their Southern allies of the Scott press here and elsewhere, would do so very willingly, in a political sense, of course. It is time to start some new dodge, however. That New Boston affair is pretty essentially used up, and the people begin to be tired of having its remains paraded before them.

CONGRESS.—The River and Harbor Bill, including an appropriation of \$20,000 for the Cape Fear River, has passed the Senate, and the probability is that it will pass the House.

ANOTHER DIFFICULTY BREWING BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA.—The Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune relates the following:—

Your attention may be particularly called to the following incident, which has just occurred, involving the rights of an American citizen of eminent distinction, Dudley Mann, late Envoy to Hungary and Special Agent to Switzerland. By the first article of the treaty between Russia and the United States, made December, 1832, it is stipulated as follows:—

"There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, a reciprocal liberty of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective States shall mutually have liberty to enter the ports, places, and rivers of the territories of each party, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They shall be at liberty to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and they shall enjoy to that effect, the same security and protection as the nations of the countries wherein they reside, on consideration of their submitting to the laws and ordinances there prevailing, and particularly to the regulations in force, concerning commerce."

In accordance with this article of the said treaty, Mr. Dudley Mann presented himself to-day at the Russian Legation, accompanied by the American Consul, and asked to have his passport visé for the Russian dominions, after having been duly visé by the U. States, France, Prussia, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, &c. The Russian Legation declined positively to visé the passport. Mr. Mann then handed him the clause of the treaty in French, and he replied, after reading it, that could not change his course, to the effect, his instructions were positive. He stated that France had a similar provision in her treaty with Russia, and that she protested in 1849 against the exclusion of French citizens, but that Russia replied she could do very well without French citizens, and there the matter dropped.

It remains to be seen whether the U. States will submit to this violation of her treaty with Russia. There are but three ways existing of destroying treaty stipulations. First, by mutual agreement mentioned; second, by limitation; and third, by the last appeal of nations.

From the acquaintance I have with Mr. Dudley Mann, I believe that he will take the earliest opportunity of bringing the matter before our Government. It may be well to add that Mr. Mann sent himself in a purely private capacity. The Russian Legation was willing to visé the passport for him as bearer of dispatches, through courtesy, as that title appeared on the face of the document; but that Mr. Mann properly declined, wishing his rights simply as an American citizen to be respected. This incident is sufficiently clear and unambiguous, and commend itself to the serious consideration of our Government. For if there be one single infraction of any point in any treaty, on any pretence, the whole treaty is virtually and absolutely annulled in a manner hostile to the interests of States, to the requirements of civilization, to the peace of the world; and it is sufficient to cause us to feel that the integrity and influence which we have purchased in two wars with the once strongest power of Europe, and which we must sustain if we would hold our rank in the scale of politics.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided (United States vs. schooner Peggy, 1 Cranch, 103) thus: the obligation of a treaty, the supreme law of the land, must be strictly and literally observed, and no contract between two nations is to be demanded from the Executive of each nation. Again, in the case of Harry Gordon against Kerr, et al. (C. C. R. 322), the stipulations between the United States and foreign powers are paramount to the provisions of the Constitution of a particular State or the Confederation.

Arrival of the Empire City.—Later from Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 24.—The Empire City has arrived with Havana dates of the 18th. The excitement on the Island was daily increasing, and fresh arrivals had not made up their minds, but were believed, had been put to death. It is stated that many Spaniards are engaged in this conspiracy, and that further seizures of munitions of war had been made.

The Creado de la Habana recently published an article stating that the Governor General has known of the beginning the persons engaged in a revolutionary movement, and was waiting for more certain information. The Governor had announced that all persons convicted of these publications shall be put to death.

The cholera, yellow fever and small pox is now raging to a frightful extent, and robberies and assassinations were of daily occurrence.

Accounts of which the crops were favorable.—Sugar quiet but firm. The stock of Coffee was small. Freights dull and vessels arriving.

Democratic Nominations.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Aug. 25.—The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated George W. Woodward Esq., for the Supreme Court, and William Hopkins Esq., of Washington county, for canal commissioner.

RAILROAD LADIES.—At a convention lately held in Aberdeen, Miss., in favor of the extension of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, by the way of Aberdeen, Miss., and Florence, Alabama, to Nashville, a lady who was present—Mrs. Mary Sims—proposed, through the agency of the speaker, to be one of the twenty ladies to subscribe the sum of \$1000 each, making \$20,000 to the road. She was immediately responded to by nineteen others, and the sum made up in a few minutes. The whole amount subscribed at the close of the convention was \$300,000.

A Mr. Hen has just started a new paper in Iowa. He says he hopes by hard scratching to make a liv-

The People and Government of the United States will scarcely disregard the intimation that American pretensions in the new world are exciting the jealousy of statesmen in the old. The item of news which reached us by the last steamer, that a meeting of the maritime powers of Europe was spoken of, to protest against the extension of our territorial acquisitions at the South and West, is not to be viewed as among improbabilities. The condition of Mexico, and the present posture of the Tehuantepec question, are likely to produce anxiety in some of the European Governments. Not so much in the hope of arresting the dismemberment of that nation, as that such portion of her territory as might be severed from her sovereignty, should not pass into the exclusive possession of the U. States, to be used as the avenue of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The disintegration of Mexico is seen to be inevitable. The formation of the disjointed fragments of such a Republic into two or more confederacies would be more consistent to these views of commercial policy, which the maritime powers of the old world entertain, than if there was annexation or absorption into the Union of these States. Our command of the shortest route to the Pacific would follow in the latter event. The common maritime rights and commercial interests of both Europe and America would be most effectually secured by the former. This, we imagine, the source of present anxiety. European Governments. The original status of the Tehuantepec question, and the not less critical condition of Mexico, excite very naturally the desire of seeing this convenient highway guaranteed, for freedom of transit, to all the nations of the earth. More especially do France and England feel the importance of keeping it open to their commerce, which is hourly extending its operations to the shores of the Pacific.

We do not think that our Government wishes to force Mexico into a treaty that will secure a monopoly of the best avenue between the two oceans; still we must not be surprised if other maritime powers experience the necessity of a combination to prevent such a result.

Another motive for the movement of France, with the ostensible purpose of checking the United States, is the possession of the Sandwich Islands.—The French government has interfered with their domestic peace, denying the right to impose duties on French brands, and having an absolute claim to their sovereignty, views with jealousy their possible annexation to the United States. Their exclusive possession by either of the great maritime powers will be resisted by the others. The United States can no more suffer their sovereignty to pass to France or Great Britain than they will permit their annexation to the United States. The report that the sovereign power has been offered to this country, has had something to do, probably, with the movement in Europe spoken of, to check further territorial acquisition by the United States.—Columbia S. Carolinian.

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.—The Southern Central Agricultural Society of Georgia, has issued an address, inviting the cultivators of the soil, in every section and district of the State, to send delegates to Macon on the 20th day of October next, for the purpose of adopting measures preliminary to the assembling of an agricultural Congress of the slave-holding States, at such time and place as may be deemed most acceptable to the States to be represented in it. The chief objects of the Congress will be to adopt measures to improve the present system of Agriculture; to develop the resources and combine the energies of the slave-holding States, so as to increase their wealth, power and dignity as members of the confederacy; to fortify a public opinion within the borders of the slave-holding States, antagonistic to that which, to enforce civilization, that the children of the South shall be reared and educated at home instead of abroad; to foster scientific pursuits, promote the mechanic arts, and aid in establishing a system of common schools; to assist in bringing the South in direct commercial intercourse with distant countries;—and to "cultivate the aptitudes of the negro race for civilization, and consequently Christianity,—so that when sent to these States, a system may be authorized by the social condition of that race here, to relieve it from its present servitude without sinking it to the condition of the free negroes of the North and West Indies."

Unshipping a Dog's Rudder.
A veteran tar who had served under Lord Vincent many years, in the capacity of boatswain, on getting past exertion, was appointed by the latter, in grateful memory of his former conduct, a kind of sub-gardener at his new post, when he perceived, one morning, on walking over the gardens, that several of the beds were paved about, and the borders destroyed, indicating by their marks the stealthy visits of some canine wanderer. Jack immediately communicated the news to his Lordship, who concurred with him in his opinion as to its cause and advised him to go to the garden a few hours on the morning and give the intruder a good welcome. Jack accordingly did so—hiding himself in a shrubbery, he soon espied a long lean dog, between a pointer and a mastiff, spring upon the garden wall and jumping into the grounds, began running about and exploring with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a strawberry bed. Jack watched his opportunity, and the dog had been long enough to strike his head out of sight in the earth, the stake behind him, with a spade, and at a single blow struck off the end of his tail; the dog sprung over the garden wall again, yelping. Some time after, when his Lordship came into the garden, Jack accosted him.

"All right your honor; we were bothered by a dog some time back, but I have now got him, and he is all the last left of him." "What do you mean?" "He is a pointer and a mastiff, spring upon the garden wall and jumping into the grounds, began running about and exploring with a degree of activity and keenness, the depth of a strawberry bed. Jack watched his opportunity, and the dog had been long enough to strike his head out of sight in the earth, the stake behind him, with a spade, and at a single blow struck off the end of his tail; the dog sprung over the garden wall again, yelping. Some time after, when his Lordship came into the garden, Jack accosted him.

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From the Southern Literary Messenger.

Ellen Day.
I have a cherished memory,
Which I would not forget;
A scene, I thought long ago,
I thought I had forgot;
For in that dream I wonder back
To years long passed away;
And seem to be, the same old man,
When I met Ellen Day.
I was sixteen, she was two years less;
And never to my sight,
Had such a maiden form appeared,
So like an angel bright;
We met, beneath the forest shade,
And she was Queen of May;
And from that hour, my heart,
Was wedded to Ellen Day.
She was my partner in the dance,
Beneath the greenwood tree;
She sang a ballad which rehearsed
True love's sad history;
I then was young, my looks
But now, my hair is gray;
Yet never seemed sweet to me,
As that of Ellen Day.

**The five long day, my heart was light,
For she was by my side;
And though a boy, I truly vowed,
To win her for my bride;
That evening, as we homeward walked,
I took my heart to her;
Long years have fled, yet by her grave,
I daily kneel, and pray;
And when I look down on me,
Beside my Ellen Day.**

I see a Man.
I do not see his shabby dress,
I see him in his manliness,
I see his axe; I see his spade;
I see a man that God has made;
Give him a man before you start,
Give him your heart—give him your hand,
And praise your Maker for such men,
They make this old earth new again.

Activity in Breadstuffs and Advance in Prices.

The news by the Atlantic has had a very favorable influence upon the produce markets. There was a gradual advance in New York on flour and grain last week, consequent upon the advices per Canada, and we see that on Monday still further improvement. The prices of wheat, corn, and other grain, are as follows:—

Prices Monday, Aug. 15.	Prices Monday, Aug. 22.
Ordinary State, \$3 14 1/2	\$1 14 1/2
Superior, 3 14 1/2	1 14 1/2
Southern, 4 23 1/2	4 1